

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1857.

NUMBER 129.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$7; Daily Telegraph \$4; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$3; Club Prices in Advance.—Continent \$10; Ohio or Terra-Weeklies for \$2; 1 copy 2 years \$6; 2 copies 1 year \$8; 5 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin \$2 per copy for girls.

When the Daily, County Daily, or The Weekly is discontinued (paid in advance) at the time subscribed for, the subscriber may order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

Advertisers are paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if part is good, it will be sent and paid.

Rewards by mail, in registered letters, \$1 post.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines	\$1.00
One square, one in width.....	\$6.00
Do, each additional in-	
sertion.....	25
Do, three months.....	12.00
Do, one week.....	2.25
Do, four months.....	15.00
Do, two weeks.....	3.50
Do, six months.....	20.00
Do, three weeks.....	4.50
Standing card, four lines or less, per annum.....	15.00
One square, changeable weekly, per annum.....	40.00
Do, do, do two times per week per annum.....	60.00
Do, do, do three times per week.....	100.00
Each additional square, one-half the above prices.	
All advertisements at intervals of \$1 for first insertion and one cent for each subsequent one.	
Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.	
Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month payment exacted.	

Early advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and coroner's sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, and similar advertising, by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Mariages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funerals, and other particular notices, \$10 per line.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted unless accompanied by the full name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season or over six months, \$12 for one packet, \$18 for each additional packet.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, 2½ times the above prices.

Advertisements put on the inside of the Journal are classed as "late."—In WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square, 10 lines, first insertion..... \$1.00

Each continuance.....

Advertisements continued in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are continued also in the Daily Journal, will be charged 20 cents extra for each continuance; if not continued in Weekly Journal 20 cents.

Written notes must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1857.

EXPLORATION OF THE NIGER.—A bill has been reported from the Committee on Commerce of the Senate for the exploration of the river Niger in Africa. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy cause an exploration of the Niger to be made by some competent officer of the Navy, with a view to ascertain its navigability; and appropriates a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the expedition. The bill is accompanied by a long and extremely interesting letter from the Rev. Mr. Bowen, of Georgia, formerly an officer in the United States army, and subsequently a missionary in Africa. His letter is understood to be the spring of the action of the committee, and thoroughly justifies it. He gives a minute and graphic account of the country through which the Niger flows, describes its inhabitants, their manners and customs, trade, commercial relations, &c., showing conclusively that not only a lucrative commerce, but the highest interests of Christian civilization wait on the navigation of that mysterious river, and that only a public voyage of exploration can determine its navigability. The bill has enlisted general favor, and will probably pass. If it shall pass, and the exploration it provides for prove successful, the glory and profit it will confer upon this country and upon the world at large cannot be easily estimated.

COL. BEN SELBY.—We have received a pleasant, though exceedingly private note from our friend Selby, expressing his anxious desire "to go into obscurity." He wishes above all things, he assures us, to retire from the stage—particularly the German stage—and begs us, with several touching strokes, to grant him the precious privilege. We almost wish we could. It is something so exceedingly novel and refreshing to see a gentleman of talents languishing for obscurity, that we should be tempted to grant the request of our witty and genial friend, if it were in our power. But it isn't. His obscurity is entirely out of the question. It is not to be thought of. A new-born star might as well ask to go back into darkness. And we should as soon think of entering its toruous petition.

The statement that Mr. Everett is to deliver the oration at Lexington, Ky., on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the monument to Henry Clay is contradicted. The time for laying the corner stone has been postponed from April 12th until 4th July, to afford ample opportunity to make suitable arrangements for the vast concourse of people expected to be in attendance. A number of military companies and civic associations from all parts of the country, from Boston to New Orleans, have signified their intention to participate in the ceremony.

THE HUNTER BAY COMPANY.—The subject of this company's charter appears to have been among the first brought to the notice of the British Parliament at the present session. It gave rise to a lively and interesting discussion, in which the most prominent members of the House of Commons participated. The weight of opinion seems to be decidedly in favor of extinguishing the gigantic monopoly of the company, and we have no doubt that it will be extinguished, or at least materially diminished. Certainly the interests of civilization require that it should be.

HOUSE CRUSHED BY THE FALL OF A TREE.—During a gale of wind yesterday afternoon, a large oak tree standing in front of Mr. W. M. Walker's, on Oak street, near the Seventh street plank road, was blown down. In its fall it crushed the house—a frame cottage—literally breaking every piece of plank about the structure, and all the furniture, ultimately at the time Mr. Walker's family was absent at a funeral.

This is a very serious loss to Mr. W., having defrayed the fruits of years of hard labor.

Officer Farley arrested Saturday night a young man for passing counterfeit money.

DESPERATE RENCONTRE.—At Millerstown, in Grayson county, on Thursday last, a desperate affray occurred between Mr. Hyser and Mr. Markham, two prominent citizens of that town. They met in a saw mill, and had some difficulty about sawing lumber. Hyser gave the lie to Markham, whereupon the latter threw a handful of sawdust in Hyser's face; and being still further aggravated, threw a whetstone at him, missing his aim. Hyser then struck Markham over the head with a bar of iron, making a severe wound across the temple. A scuffle ensued, and the parties were separated. But as Hyser was leaving the mill, Markham seized a lever and threw it with such force as to break four of Hyser's ribs. On Saturday morning, when our informant left, both of the parties were thought to be dying.

FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock the old and well known residence of Wm. H. Pope, on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, took fire from a defect in one of the chimneys. The roof and the upper story was burned off, daging the house to the amount of \$1,500. Mr. Pope's loss was not more than \$300 from damage to his furniture. The building was the property of the estate of John L. Jacob.

Yesterday afternoon there was a continual ringing of the alarm bells. A frame house on the alley, between Tenth and Eleventh and Market and Jefferson streets, was partially burned. The roof of a house on Fifth street took fire from a burning chimney. About dark last evening there was an alarm on Fifth street.

The David White is due from New Orleans this evening and the Woodford on Thursday.

Consignees by the steamer Statesman from St. Louis are informed that their goods are stored at Dr. T. S. Bell.

THE LEXINGTON AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.—Gen. Combs writes from New York some cheering information relative to the prospects of this railroad. He has succeeded in selling 230 of the \$1,000 bonds of the company, at the rate of 75 cents on the dollar—\$29,900 to be paid on the 1st of April and one-fifth every sixty days thereafter until the whole amount is paid. The bonds in the meantime are deposited in bank, and are handed over to the purchasers only as they are paid for. Gen. C. has also purchased for the road 600 tons of iron, now at New Orleans, and is to be sent up immediately. The purchase was made on very favorable terms, at about \$2.50 per ton less than the same quality of iron has been recently sold for.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—This new institution, with a large and well secured capital, has gone into operation, having an office in Newcomb's building. It is destined to do a large business, and will undoubtedly obtain the entire confidence of the community. Its officers are all men of the best reputation, great experience, and undoubted integrity. The People's Company only takes risks on marine subjects.

We cordially commend it to public confidence.

THE KANE MEETING.—We publish in another column an official account of the meeting held at the Merchant's Exchange Saturday night, and the report of the committee.

The Masonic fraternity has perfected its arrangements for the funeral procession, the programme of which will be published to-morrow.

A MARCH GALE.—The blustering, boisterous month of March was inaugurated yesterday in characteristic style. We had all sorts of weather—sunshine, snow, and an abundance of wind. The storm was very severe in the afternoon, blowing down trees, twisting off splinters, and on the river causing most of the boats to lay up.

THE CAPITAL OF MINNESOTA MOVED TO ST. PETER.—The St. Paul Pioneer, of the 18th, informs us that the bill moving the capital to St. Peter passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 20 against 17. All that was required to make the bill a law was the signature of Gov. Gorman, and that would no doubt be obtained.

RETURNED.—The expedition sent out to explore the coal fields of Grayson county returned last night; Mr. Meeker informs us that the investigations were entirely satisfactory as to the quantity and quality of the coal. A report will be published in due season.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday the passenger train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was plunged into Duck river by the bridge giving way. The engineer, fireman, and another person were killed.

We understand that Mr. Jo. Scott, the mail agent on the river route between this city and Cincinnati has been removed from office. A Mr. Smith is his successor.

We understand that the statement on Saturday, to the effect that a lady of Portland had come to the city to chastise a young man on Sixth street, was entirely incorrect.

Mr. Allen A. Hall has retired from the editorial management of the Nashville Banner. He is succeeded by H. K. Walker.

George H. Harrison, the Recorder of Floyd county, Ind., died on Saturday morning. He was postmaster of New Albany from 1849 to 1856.

The Nashville Banner notices a sale of two bags-heads of tobacco in that city at \$632.54.

HOSPITAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1857.

Patients remaining in the Hospital, Feb. 1..... 84

Admitted in February..... 49

Total..... 133

Of whom there were—

Discharged..... 49

Died..... 4

Remaining, March 1..... 80

Total..... 133

Dr. P. B. Scott and Dr. A. G. Camp have re-signed their situations as resident graduates and Dr. T. L. Settle and Dr. Joseph Seaton have been appointed to fill out their unexpired terms.

Drs. Scott and Camp have served the city very faithfully and to the entire satisfaction of the trustees. They are young gentlemen of fine talents, amiable and accomplished, and in their new homes we wish them the prosperity so justly deserved. Dr. Scott intends locating in Caledonia, Ky., and Dr. Camp in Booneville, Mo.

Hogs.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of Saturday, says:

Hogs have been sold within the last few days for November delivery, at within a fraction of \$6.50 per 100 lbs net.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Deline's Drug Store, on the wharf.

Office at Shippingport, in the Canoe Office.

Office at Louisville, Union Telegraph Office.

The river, up to last evening, had fallen altogether 6 inches leaving 5½ feet water on the falls and 7 feet 2 inches water in the canal by the mark.

The weather has undergone a great change. Our thermometer at 6 o'clock last evening stood at freezing point. A fierce storm raged all day yesterday, and many boats had to lie to. The mailboat Jacob Strader was nearly half an hour in getting out of port, the storm at one time having complete sway of her. The towboats Shingiss and Tom Jones with a number of barges laden with lumber in tow were detained here.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

TRIBUTE TO DR. KANE.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens was held on Saturday night, the 28th inst., at the Merchant's Exchange, for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to recommend proper measures for testifying respect to the memory of Dr. E. K. Kane.

The meeting was organized with his Honor, John Barber, in the chair and W. Geo. Anderson, as Secretary.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting made the following report, through their Chairman, Dr. T. S. Bell.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The Vincennes Sun, of the 21st, says:

We had a conversation yesterday with Col. C. M. Allen, of the firm of Allen, McGrady & Co., who informed us that their contract will be finished to Mitchell early next week, and that the track will probably be laid in five or six days from that time. We will then be in direct connection with Louisville via the New Albany and Salem road.

A large force is employed at the several points between Mitchell and Seymour, and it is now confidently expected that the entire route will be finished by the middle of next month.

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REPORT.

The citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, having heard with profound interest that the heroic form, in which dwelt the immortal spirit of Eliza Kent Kane, M. D., during his earthly sojourn, will pass through the city on its way to its final resting place, have determined to give to that eminence of admiration, respect, and reverence, which has been created by the illustrious career of the deceased, whose removal from the earth has called us together. His eloquence was brilliant, but he has left a memory that can never die. He communicated his noble powers, to the highest purposes of humanity, and in his death, left a void which none can fill. He proved himself equal to his duties. He possessed that true courage that was equal to any emergency that called for its exercise; and when the occasion for its use passed, he was as gentle and lovable as an innocent girl.

The various districts of the city, in which dwelt the heroic form, have performed their duty in their own way to show their fidelity and perfectness, that he won the esteem and admiration of all whom he served. The skillful and intrepid conduct which he exhibited in conveying dispatches from the President of the United States, to the Mexican authorities, in his charge, and in his defense of the Mexican prisoners, in his charge, assumed a boldness and energy that could not be paralleled.

He was a man of great energy and resolution.

His conduct in the Gulf of Mexico in the service of the Grinnell expedition, and at once the noble qualities of his character, and the nobility of his soul, were manifested.

His conduct in the Arctic regions, in the service of the Franklin expedition, and at once the noble qualities of his character, and the nobility of his soul, were manifested.

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TRADE WITH AFRICA.—Within the last few years the United States have taken the lead of all other governments in the exploration of new sources of trade and commerce. The exploration of the Amazon has discovered a vast new field for commercial enterprise. The treaty with Japan opened the sealed ports of this hitherto terra incognita to the business of christianized nations, and the attention of the government is now directed to the vast and undeveloped trade of Africa. A bill was reported, a few days ago, from the committee on commerce of the Senate, to provide for the exploration of the Niger in Africa. It provides that the Secretary of the Navy cause an exploration to be made, by some competent officer of the navy, of the river Niger, with a view to ascertain its navigability; and that for that purpose he may cause to be prepared or procured a small steam vessel, adapted to river navigation, and appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars for the object.

The bill is accompanied by a letter from T. J. Bowen, Esq., which explains its object, and shows its importance and practicability. The Niger has not yet been explored by vessels further than about four hundred miles from its mouth, and it is believed to be navigable for two thousand miles.

THE DEATH OF DR. KANE AT HAVANA.—By the Black Warrior, at New York, we learn that the funeral of Dr. Kane was celebrated at Havana by a procession of all the Americans there, as well as by the vice Captain-General of the Island, and many Spanish officials. The conduct of Gen. Concha in the matter is spoken of in the highest terms by all the resident Americans. No one was more anxious to pay a due respect to the memory of the Arctic explorer. The remains of the deceased were accompanied to New Orleans by his mother and brothers who were with him in his last moments. A letter from Havana, dated the 19th ult., to the New York Journal of Commerce, says that Dr. Kane lingered several days between life and death, in a state of apparent insensibility. The State barge provided by the Captain-General received the body and conveyed it to the steamer, escorted by the boats of the commercial marine of the United States in port.

WAVERLY NOVELS—Household Edition.—Boston: Ticknor & Fields.—A specimen sheet of this publication has been laid on our table. It will comprise forty-eight volumes, bound in library style, and will be the most tasteful, convenient, and elegant edition of Sir Walter Scott's novels that has ever been published. The paper will be of fine quality and the books will be printed on beautiful new type. They will be illustrated with splendidly executed engravings from drawings and paintings of the most eminent artists, among whom are mentioned Birket, Foster, Darley, Lauder, Harvey, and Faed. In mechanical execution this work will surpass anything of the kind yet published. Messrs. Kirk & Clarke of this city will receive subscriptions for the work, two volumes to be delivered each month.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—Messrs. Crump and Welsh have received the March number of Knickerbocker for March. Its opening article is an admirably written criticism upon Shelley, the poet of poets. It is replete with interesting reading matter.

WHEAT.—We learn from the Danville (Va.) Register that the wheat in that section is looking very promising. It is said to be thick set and green, and the weather is now very favorable to it.

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—The Frankfort Commonwealth says:

Our readers should not forget that the meeting of the Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society will be held in this city to-morrow [Tuesday, March 3]. Among the important business to be transacted is the selection of the place of holding the next Fair, the revision of the by-laws of the Society, and making out and books from the Patent Office will also be distributed among the members. All who feel any interest in the actions and decisions of the Directors, or in the general cause of agriculture and mechanical arts are invited to attend. The pleasant weather and the importance of some of the matters to be discussed bespeak a large attendance.

"He is an epitaph on a San Francisco money lender by an outraged Californian:

Here lies old thirty-five per cent.
The more he made, the more he lent;
The more he lent, the more he craved;
The more he made, the more he shaved;
Great God! can such a soul be saved.

The following is from the Independent's list of failures:

Thomas Davis, Edinburg, Ind., failed and assigned.

I. V. Brannah & Co., Franklin, Ind., suspended and sold out.

Thomas & Buchard, Franklin, Ind., failed.

HORACE VERNET'S DEPARTURE FOR THE UNITED STATES.—The Independence Belge, of the 2d ult., says:

The departure of Horace Vernet for New York is announced. Several pictures have been taken of him, and this engagement will probably detain him in the United States about six months. We do not know if Horace Vernet has accepted the engagement, but a story is circulated in the different artels of eminent artists that he will not resist the tempting offer of \$200,000. If Vernet should execute several pictures in the United States, he would undoubtedly realize an immense fortune.

CRIME IN ST. LOUIS.—The Evening News of Friday, March 2, says:

Last night, about 11 o'clock, John Cunningham, waiter at the Monroe House, and Michael Warren, pantry-man at the same establishment, were standing on the corner of Third and Locust streets, when three unknown men approached them, and, without any previous quarrel or the interchange of a word, made an assault upon them and knocked them both down. Cunningham was not hurt, and made his escape, but Warren was killed instantly. He was carried to the police office, and an examination showed that his neck was broken. No wound was discovered, and it is supposed that his neck was broken by the fall. The assaulting party have not been discovered.

The Washington Star of Thursday says:

The Reeside Claim, which has been so long before Congress and the Court of Claims, under the management of its leading counsel, Joseph H. Stewart, Esq., of Kentucky, was yesterday paid at the Treasury Department in full, principal and interest.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TREATY.—The intelligent correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer writes as follows:

I have scarcely a doubt that the Central American treaty will be confirmed. The cause of the Wilmot proviso being inserted has been satisfactorily explained, and the treaty is strengthened by the punging of the section confirming the Mosquito land grants.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes under date of the 26th ult.:

I have seen a private letter, of the 3d inst., from a good source in Mexico, which states that the treaty contains no stipulations for the cession of any Mexican territory to the United States, but that it secures great commercial privileges to citizens of the United States, in consideration of which the United States is to loan Mexico the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. The writer states that the loan is so essential to Comonfort's government at this juncture that a revolution in favor of the antagonist church interest will occur in ninety days unless the money be immediately obtained. With the aid of this fund the government will, in the opinion of the writer, be enabled not only to maintain itself, but to extinguish the power of the hierarchy forever, by the seizure and confiscation of all the property and revenues of the church.

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

PUBLIC SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS.

GENTLEMEN: A writer in the Louisville Courier of the 21st ult., under the name of "A warm friend to the public schools," and in the Journal of the 26th ult., over the signature of "Y," appears to be much exercised about the manner in which it was the pleasure of parents to celebrate the day that gave to America "The Father of her Country, to Liberty her unwavering champion, and to the world a man without a model."

Our friend appears to have forgotten that neither all men, nor all parents are congenitally exact alike; while there is a general resemblance, there is also an individual difference; and it would be about as reasonable to expect every person to look well in the same suit as to expect all persons in a free country, to think and act alike on all subjects.

In addition to the general rule, it is well known that the law of nature is not uniform; that there are exceptions to every rule, and that there are cases in which the law of nature is violated.

These reflections have been produced by reading the articles already referred to, in which some of the public schools were harshly censured for celebrating Washington's Birth-day, by readings, recitations, music, and dramatic performances, and for having given up the day to the schoolroom.

The propriety and utility of dancing, there is, among good men and women, some difference of opinion, and probably few subjects are entirely free from the same difficulty.

One point in connection with it, is its tendency, but in what way makes it injurious, and those who are inclined to conceive vice, or unseemly conduct with drinking, and then the liquor does the harm) does not very clearly appear.

Others think it an innocent, gentle, and healthy exercise, calculated to develop the muscular system, give ease and grace to the movements, and enable the body to sustain a greater weight, and produce in them a natural and deferential respect toward the ladies.

But as to the propriety of a dancing master, there is no doubt that the performance of the dresses worn by the beautiful little girls, who represented the three female departments, in singing that soul-stirring national song, "The Star Spangled Banner" or it may be, the miniature flag of our country, held aloft by one of its future defenders, gracefully waving its "stars and stripes" above the littlest stars, as they pronounced, in tones sweeter than the

Audubon harp.

And the Star Spangled Banner

In triumph shall wave,

For the land of the free,

And the home of the brave.

It may be that some of these things caused the singular illusion of "Y." Or did the girls and boys (God bless them) perform their parts so well that our friend really thought Jenny Lind, Madame Alabinoz, Fort Booth, Hamm, Burnside, and Owen were there? If the girls in the schools, and in the city, were really to do this, they will find no congenial home among boys accustomed to the spirit of "Give me liberty or give me death." That spirit will find no congenial home among boys accustomed to the government and influence of men who would rob their wives and salaries at the expense of their honor.

But we think it must be a mistake. Philadelphia must be the capital of all the schools, and their teachers, and their mothers must be too honorable to submit to it.

We therefore think no such rule can exist in any public school, for where public sentiment is sufficiently enlightened to detect such unprincipled conduct, it is too much enlightened to tolerate it.

The children's celebrations having drawn forth a series of interrogations and suggestions, we hope we have done what seemed desirable if we ask one or two in return.

Did "A warm friend to the public school" know, before the time of the birth-day, what was expected by the children at the close of their school-exercises?

If he did know (which it is presumed he did), why did he permit his daughters to go, if he disapproved of it? It was a holiday, and therefore no necessity for the children to go.

Would it not be better taste and better morality, when a man publicly dislays his known wishes, to remove the offenders, whom he has a right to control, rather than commence a war on those who are equally free with himself to decide upon their own conduct?

If "A warm friend to the public school" did know before the time of the birth-day, that a dance was expected, he did not doubt that, upon the morality of which there is no difference of opinion, by conching his article in such terms as to leave the reader under the impression that he knew nothing about it, was disappointed at what he saw?

Does not his article also leave the impression that the forenoon was spent in literary exercises. Does not the whole matter lead the impartial mind to the conclusion that our friend's vision is somewhat obscured by certain particles of matter designated in a certain book as a "beam?"

Our friend appears to be under the impression that he was not at all pleased with the result of the exhibition which he is pleased to designate as "theatrical," for he says he was told by a teacher there was a theatrical exhibition in "their" ward.

Will you allow us to ask: Were you the First Ward exhibitor or were you not?

If you were not, why did you not do your duty to the persons who managed that exhibition before the public on hearsay evidence? Do you think it calculated to promote the interest of our great public school system, to pervert the minds of weaklings in terms in the language and applying a disgusting sense to the schools because some individuals, in a moment of ill-tender, happened to use them in your hearing?

If the course pursued by yourself and "A warm friend to the public school" did not lead the impartial mind to the conclusion that our friend's vision is somewhat obscured by certain particles of matter designated in a certain book as a "beam?"

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Our friend appears to be under the impression that he was not at all pleased with the result of the exhibition which he is pleased to designate as "theatrical," for he says he was told by a teacher there was a theatrical exhibition in "their" ward.

Will you allow us to ask: Were you the First Ward exhibitor or were you not?

If you were not, why did you not do your duty to the persons who managed that exhibition before the public on hearsay evidence? Do you think it calculated to promote the interest of our great public school system, to pervert the minds of weaklings in terms in the language and applying a disgusting sense to the schools because some individuals, in a moment of ill-tender, happened to use them in your hearing?

VARIETIES.

On Tuesday of last week, the people of Cobourg, Canada West, beheld a grand display of the wonderful phenomena of mirage, by which they could distinctly see the American shore, and small objects, not less than 65 miles distant. The village of Charlotte, the light house, steamers in the harbor, and some say men could be plainly seen for an hour or more.

The New Jersey Geological Report shows that the Atlantic is steadily, and rather rapidly, encroaching upon the land on its coast. At Cape Island the surf has eaten inward full a mile since the revolution. Along the bay shore at Cape May the marsh wears away at the rate of a rod in two years. One of the beaches upon the coast is mentioned as having moved inward one hundred yards in the last twenty years. It is also the opinion of the oldest observers that the tides rise higher upon the Eastern New Jersey uplands than formerly.

Abram Thompson's grandmother, who resides with him in Nottingham, N. H., is 106 years old; weighs 125 pounds; is the mother of 12 children, the oldest of whom is 81 and the youngest 60 years old; has eight great grandchildren living, 213 great grandchildren, and 81 grandchildren sit upon 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 at night, and eat solid food twice a day; though deaf and blind, her memory and mental faculties are remarkably good, and she will sing with a clear, strong voice portions of hymns, and repeat passages of scripture which she learnt 70 years ago.

An instrument called "Shaw's Garrot Signalizer," is advertised in the London Times, which, when in action, gives a sharp, loud report, and will strike a powerful blow at the same time. They can be carried in the pocket, and the advertisement says, "are a sure defence against garrotes."

In 1657, a man was prosecuted in London for selling coffee, and was introduced as "a nuisance and prejudicial to the neighborhood."

A Chamberlain's Inference.—The chamberlain of the New York Hotel, who was attracted to the room of Mrs. Bates when the robber was strangling her on Friday week, said she stood at the door some two or three minutes without saying anything, thinking that it was a simple quarrel between husband and wife.

STRUCTURES OF OLD OR RECENT DATE, EFFECTUALLY CURED IN A FEW DAYS BY AN INJECTION WHICH CAUSES NO PAIN.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on in many cases by the deteriorative influence of intemperance, and all the effects of the skin and other organs growing out of neglect or imperfect care. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their case to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every symptom perfectly eradicated from the constitution.

STRUCTURES OF OLD OR RECENT DATE, EFFECTUALLY CURED IN A FEW DAYS BY AN INJECTION WHICH CAUSES NO PAIN.

PERSONS ABROAD, BY WRITING AND STAMPING ON THE COVER OF THIS PAPER, WILL RECEIVE MEDICAL ADVICE, AND INFORMATION, FREE OF CHARGE.

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STATEMENT OF BANKS OF KENTUCKY, JAN. 1, 1857.

Banks.	Capital.	Circ'tion.	Coin.	Notes Dis-	Bills	Notes and Bills.	Due from Banks.	Due to Banks.	Deposits.	Susp'd Dch't.
Bank of Kentucky.	3,500,000	3,573,783	961,761	2,333,153	5,818,486	7,515,085	1,828,653	1,999,979	1,159,459	106,749
Nor. Bank Kent'ky.	2,250,000	2,339,732	547,323	1,266,122	4,051,200	11,123,013	904,088	1,061,729	1,061,729	50,000
Bank of Louisville.	1,000,000	1,146,400	405,942	1,266,120	1,264,892	2,281,043	405,122	350,721	29,246	29,200
Sou. Bank Kent'ky.	1,500,000	2,763,581	917,381	491,772	2,569,250	3,061,092	528,456	322,271	297,754	67,125
Farmers' Bank....	1,403,400	2,350,626	849,944	1,023,241	2,521,519	3,554,700	155,616	57,271	58,060	26,731
Commercial Bank....	500,000	942,400	314,500	210,736	1,146,091	1,357,412	42,476	48,091	172,237	28,162
	10,423,400	13,485,585	4,291,782	3,731,163	16,003,341	22,086,504	4,087,049	2,940,494	3,407,705	312,307

* Of which \$410,872 in New York, &c.

* Of which \$22,759 in

* Of which \$215,055 in

AGGREGATES.

Date.	Capital.	Circ'tion	Coin.	Notes Dis-	Bills	Notes and Bills.	Due from Banks.	Due to Banks.	Deposits.	Susp'd Dch't.
January 1, 1851....	7,020,600	7,650,437	2,475,163	5,892,967	6,890,636	11,713,606	2,313,527	1,187,073	1,711,929	222,182
" 1,1852....	8,105,825	8,561,121	3,418,055	5,110,795	9,422,274	14,532,964	2,348,180	2,133,042	1,820,834	205,405
" 1,1853....	9,076,450	11,702,767	4,391,241	5,208,295	11,053,759	17,229,000	4,569,077	3,818,273	2,422,046	217,291
" 1,1854....	10,222,250	13,573,516	4,540,939	8,184,574	13,068,722	20,724,900	3,961,757	2,009,787	2,745,392	217,045
" 1,1855....	10,433,988	12,829,946	4,149,541	4,421,294	16,053,171	16,296,496	2,317,090	2,677,023	2,106,624	343,981
" 1,1856....	10,484,400	12,834,535	4,312,016	5,312,162	15,000,000	17,201,778	2,655,882	2,622,692	3,047,981	343,981
" 1,1857....	10,483,400	13,455,585	4,298,922	5,731,163	16,935,341	22,086,504	4,087,049	2,940,494	3,407,705	312,307

A. J. MORRISON.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

The above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, &c. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and pecular inducements extended to cash purchasers.

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

MEDICAL BAGS,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
Also

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and VALISES,
T. C. PROALIS,
Jan 30 j&b

20 Third street.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst., by which my store-house and a greater part of my stock were burned, I was compelled to seek another location for my business. I have now found my friends and customers that I am in no need to leave them as before, at my new location in Blasard's building, No. 40 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days, shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location herefore so generously given by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

12 j&b

SAM'L P. SECOR.

BANKING HOUSE OF

H U T C H I N G S & C O.,
Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

We are receiving one percent, Tennessee currency the 1st day of January, 1857.

Merchants' Bank, Nashville;

Bank of NASHVILLE, do;

Bank of THE UNION, do;

CITY BANK, do;

Bank of COMMERCE, do;

TRADE'S BANK, do;

Bank of CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;

NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;

12 j&b & D C

HUTCHINGS & CO.

JOHN H. HOWE,

Sign, House, and Fancy Painter, Importer, of all kinds of Wood and Marbl. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.

12 No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

This subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, with every straitattention and punctuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburg and Youngsborough Coal, that is warranted to be the best and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$20.

Also, rights for sale, in Kentucky.

W. L. THOMAS, Author-artist,

Main st., between Second and Third, over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

12 j&b

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants once of TRUVELL'S beautiful AMERICAN types. Some months ago the different humbug names gotten up by artists to decoy the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have assumed a new form, it is to be humbugged, even by a name, as all their deceptions are now in glass in Louisville except at TRUVELL'S Gallery are not hermetically sealed, so beautiful and durable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

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W. L. THOMAS, Author-artist,

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12 j&b

C. S. MALTBY'S

OYSTER REPOSITORY.

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS, LARGE AND SMALL

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, &c., &c.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

12 j&b

COAL! COAL!

EVERYBODY wants once of TRUVELL'S beautiful AMERICAN types. Some months ago the different humbug names gotten up by artists to decoy the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have assumed a new form, it is to be humbugged, even by a name, as all their deceptions are now in glass in Louisville except at TRUVELL'S Gallery are not hermetically sealed, so beautiful and durable to fade.

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12 j&b

VOGT & KLINT,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, & fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.

123 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

12 j&b

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

The undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlhepp, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully, W. H. WALKER.

oct 12 j&b

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above property, we will sell a share of that patronage as liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under the firm of

JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and

PIANO WORK-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new

entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, 124 b&b

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

Having increased our facilities, we are

now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve

Piano per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail pur-

chasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the works of art, we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received the HIGHEST AWARDS which placed in competition with the Premium Piano of New York and Boston,

Finishing and Piano Warehouses corner of Main and Sixth Streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, 124 b&b

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

SPRING FASH

EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28.

The steamer Niagara arrived this morning, with Liverpool date to the 14th.

It is rumored that the Persian war has terminated. Liverpool Cotton Market.—The American advices received by the Atlantic caused an advance. Sales of the week 67,000 bales, of which speculators took 25,000, and exporters 5,500. Sales on Friday 12,000 bales. Fair Orleans 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, middling Orleans 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, upland 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Stock of cotton in port 312,000 bales, of which 220,000 were American.

The Persians arrived on the 14th. Her advices caused an advance of 3-16. Sales were estimated at 14,500 bales. Egyptian advanced 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Brazil 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Richardson, Spence & Co., quote red wheat 8s 9d, white wheat 8s 9d. Western canal flour 30s 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Ohio 32s 6d $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Mixed corn quiet at 33-6d 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s 9d. Lard steady. Sales fine roses at 15s. Coffee firm.

London Honey Market.—Consols for accounts closed at 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ s.

Baring's circular quotes Welsh rails free on board at £28 4s 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ s; Scotch pig iron on the Clyde 7s 6d. Flour 28s 4d 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Spirits turpentine in limited home demand 4s 2d 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

American stocks quiet.

Manchester advices favorable. Sugar steady. Lard steady. Provisions dull. Flour dull. Wheat very dull. Corn quiet and steady. Money easier. Consols 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ s 4d 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The London news received by the Niagara say that no more troops are to be sent to Persia or Canton. The British troops at Bushire will not advance into the interior of Persia, and every effort is being made to perfect a peace. There is every reason to hope that negotiations at Paris will terminate in the establishment of amicable relations between Persia and England.

New troubles, however, are said to be brewing in Europe, growing out of the question in relation to the Principalities. The London Times says that a satisfactory settlement of that question cannot but be endangered by such an imprudent manifesto as that published in the Moniteur.

The Times also says that it will be the duty of England to declare positively against tampering with the integrity of Turkey, and act resolutely to support the resolution taken against the proposed union of the Principalities.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION Saturday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Senate.—The Senate passed the House bill prohibiting the importation of obscene prints, statues, &c. Also, the House bill establishing a post office of delivery at Augusta, Ga.

The House bill making appropriations for the completion of military roads in Oregon was also passed. On motion of Mr. Crittenden, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a joint resolution from the House, increasing the pay of Lieutenant General Scott.

After a brief discussion, the subject was postponed to Monday.

Deficiency bill taken up. The Senate struck out the clause appropriating \$185,000 for books for members of the House. Senators, in the course of the debate, said this was a stupendous fraud upon the country.

Senate passed the deficiency and House bills establishing three additional land districts in Nebraska, and three in Kansas.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all correspondence with Gov. Geary relative to the affairs of Kansas during the recess.

Senate proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

An amendment was proposed by the committee on Finance to create a mission to Persia.

Messrs. Benjamin and Thompson of Ky., objected to the amendment on the ground that in the present condition of affairs there was no object to be attained by sending a minister, as the governments of England and Russia were seeking supremacy in Persia, and there was war now existing there. We have no trade with Persia, and are not likely to have, inasmuch as Persia has no sea ports.

Mr. Mason said that reasons might exist which it would not be proper to state in open session, which rendered it eminently desirable that some steps be taken to open political and commercial relations with the Persian government.

Mr. Brown advocated the amendment, and said the exclusive policy of China and Japan was gradually yielding to the progress of civilization, and with Persia a valuable trade might be opened.

Mr. Thompson of Kentucky said the office was to be created to feed some hungry, broken down politician.

After further debate the amendment was adopted—yeas 25, nays 21.

House.—The report of the select committee in the case of Edwards was taken up.

On the resolutions Mr. Edwards remarked that he could say honestly and with a clear conscience that he never gave a vote on any bill that was not sanctioned by his judgment.

In his intercourse with members of this House he had universally sought to be on terms of friendship with them, and if he had unwittingly given offence to any one, he asked his pardon. He could say that the hours spent here in association with gentlemen were the most agreeable of his life, and he should carry with him into his retirement the conviction that he never sought to do any one an injury. He felt in his own heart that he had never intended to wrong any member. He had, however, become satisfied from the votes taken in other cases that, although gentlemen on all sides sympathized with him in his position, he could expect to share no better fate than others charged with the same offences. His answer to the committee having been disregarded, and the case standing upon the testimony of Paine alone, his own statement of innocence availed him nothing, nor could he at this time make such explanations as would relieve him from the effect of Paine's testimony. He wished to relieve his personal friends from the pressure which had been made upon them in their own immediate localities, and from all embarrassment. Therefore, he had determined to resign his seat, having already informed the Governor of New York of that fact.

Opposition of Mr. Ritchie, the resolutions in the Edwards case were tabled.

House then took up the bill reported from the select committee to protect people against corrupt and secret influence in matters of legislation.

Mr. Keay thought that the bill ought to pass now, but would move that it be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Quittman thought it a very dangerous bill, and would move that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Orr said the committee did not expect to pass the bill and he hoped that Mr. Quittman's motion would be agreed to.

The House refused—yeas 101, nays 83.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall move to reconsider the vote. He said it might as well be known to the American people, that, while this bill was passing, gentleman, for the first time looked at it while standing in groups, said "the bill ought not to become a law; if it did, the whole country would laugh it to utter scorn." Never before was such a measure heard of, even in despotic countries. It abridged liberty of speech and of the press in advocating or defeating any measure before Congress, a measure which, in effect, would say—we will erect ourselves into an immaculate tribunal.

Mr. Quittman likewise severely criticised and condemned the provisions of the bill. Congress could not pass a law to prevent any man from alvocating, privately or publicly, measures before Congress in any way he thought best. The bill established a class of offenses, invaded the rights of the States and of society, and interdicted intercourse between the citizen and his representative.

Mr. Davis, of Mo., defended the bill, its object being to embody into positive law the opinion of the Supreme Court declaring void contracts for compensation contingent on legislation in Congress by secret or sinister influences, practices being immoral and fraudulent. It was by the excess of such influences, which the bill declared misdemeanor, that the reputation of this House had descended many degrees in the opinion of the people.

Messrs. Biscoe and Kunkel severally maintained that any person having an interest in a measure pending would, if he asked of members a favorable consideration of the subject, be liable to the pains

and penalties prescribed.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the bill passed—56 against 128—then tabled.

The resolution for the expulsion of James W. Simonson was then taken up.

Mr. Kelsey said that he had succeeded in obtaining the floor at an early stage of the proceedings he would have given his views relative to these reports somewhat at length. He now wished simply to remark that the only difference in the committee had grown out of contrary opinions as to the proper reports to be made to the House. At this late period of the session it would be inexcusable were we to consume time, and, unless some friend of Simonson's desired to hear on his behalf, he should content himself with moving the previous question.

Mr. Sage moved an amendment, including Mr. Triplett in the expulsion resolution.

Mr. Houston wished to exclude all persons engaged in the prosecution of claims from the floor. It was but temporary relief to expel one man and let five hundred others remain.

The Speaker said that no reporter had been admitted to the door except on the condition that he was not engaged in the prosecution of claims, and in every instance, with one exception, they have replied that they were not so engaged.

Mr. Jones, of Penn., remarked that the doorkeeper should keep out all persons not entitled by right to the floor.

The Speaker replied that the doorkeeper had such instructions.

Mr. Jones said, if so, the doorkeeper had not enforced the rule.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall remarked that Mr. Triplett obtained the right to occupy a reporter's seat on his recommendation, but he had not exercised the privilege.

Mr. Barrett said, as Simonson had been heard in his defense, Mr. Triplett should have the same right.

The resolution expelling Simonson and Triplett as reporters from the floor was then adopted.

Mr. Welch obtained permission to print the remarks he intended to make yesterday in vindication of his character.

Mr. Washburn's, of Ill., resolution to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the consideration of the river and harbor bills, his object being to put them on their passage; rejected—113 against 60—two-thirds being necessary.

The tariff bill, as amended by the Senate, was then taken up.

Mr. Todd moved to table it; lost—32 against 138. The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendment—63 against 106. A committee of conference was asked of the Senate. Adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.

Advices from Kansas state that the Legislature passed a law declaring resistance to the territorial authorities or laws treason and punishable with death. The bill repealing test oaths, which passed the Council, was defeated in the House unanimously.

The Council, by resolution, declared the day of Geary's house justified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The river has fallen 10 inches since last evening. The weather is cool and clear.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, P. M.

The river has fallen 10 inches since last evening. The weather is cool and clear.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 28, P. M.

The following boats have passed here since last report: Steamers Vixen, James Montgomery, Eunice, Monarch, J. H. Ogleby, and Fred Lorenz passed up. Steamers Great West, Prima Dount, Reliance, and Alvin Adams passed down.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28, P. M.

River 7 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather cool and clear.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, P. M.

The river has fallen 10 inches since last evening. The weather is cool and clear.

WICHITA, Feb. 28, P. M.

The river is still rising slowly. Weather clear and cool.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY AT DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, Feb. 24, 1857.

Gentlemen.—The anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated here on Monday, the 23d inst., by the students of Centre College in a manner highly creditable to the honor of the school and the institution of learning with which they are connected.

The day was auspicious, opening bright and beautiful. By 11 o'clock in the morning the large church was filled to overflowing with beauty and chivalry, who, with hearts awed by the generous impulses of patriotism, came gladly forth on this galas day to commemorate an event so important and as dearly cherished as any recorded in the world's history.

The exercises were opened by a speech from Mr. George Miller, of South Carolina. His subject was "Moral Principle—the Conservator of Liberty and Empire." It was a very fine piece of composition—one that reflected great credit on the author.

He was succeeded by Mr. E. McKay, of Bloomsfield, Ky., whose subject was "The Reformation of the 16th century, the Historic origin of American Freedom." It was a good speech, indicating laborious research, remarkable for its logical connection, and the purity of its parts.

Next came Mr. J. H. Smith, of Nelson County, whose subject was "The Education of the Commonwealth." This speech was delivered with great animation, and had a happy effect on the crowd. It bore the impress of deep thought, and many salutary and encouraging precepts were contained in it.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the crowd again assembled, to regale with a continued "flow of reason and fest of mirth."

Mr. M. Bende, of Bracken, led off in a most elegant speech. His subject was "A nation's character is the sum of its spiritual deeds." The purity of his delivery charmed with his finished and captivating rhetoric, and elicited from the audience a unanimous verdict of approval.

Then came Mr. Miles Saunders, of Bloomsfield, Ky., whose subject was "A common mistake." His speech blazed the serious and humorous. His voice was fine, his manner earnest, and his audience would alternately nod their heads in admiration and laugh with him.

At 9 o'clock the speakers had concluded their addresses.

After the speech was over the crowd repaired to a fair held in the hall, where the exhibits were shown, and the entertainment was continued.

The exercises were closed by a speech from Mr. G. W. Geary, of Danville, on "The Slave and the Slaveholder."

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